SILVER-TONGUED TALKING.

Speeches by Mr. Boucicault, Ex-Mayor Hall, John McKeon, Lester Wallack, Richard O'Gorman and Others.

When the curtain fell on the last act of the "Snaughraun," at Wallack's, on Saturday evening, the Irish-American gentlemen who offered to Mr. Boucicault a graceful tribute of their admiration and respect adjourned with their in-

The programme of the committee was simply naugurated by the presentation of Rogers' statsette in the theatre. The supper, furnishing an opportunity for the exchange of kindly sentiments and the enjoyment that could not sail to result from the assembling of a number of brilliant men, was the true pièce de résistance. The demonstration of honor to Mr. Boucleauit siffered completely from the coups de theatre which are sometimes organized with an object merely of effect. The gentlemen composing the committee were wholly unconnected with the stage, and there was even something like exclusiveness exercised. The arrangements throughout were marked by quiet effectiveness, and great credit is due to the secretaries, Messrs. Algernon S. Sullivan and Jerome J. Collins. upon whom devolved the chief part of the work of organization.

It was the original intention of the committee to limit the number at supper to thirty. This was, however, discovered to be undestrable, in view of room was thrown open nearly fitty gentlemen sat down. At the head of the table offithated Algernon S. Sullivan as presiding officer. He had on his right hand the guest of the evening, Mr. Dion Boucicault, and on his left Mr. Richard O'Gorman. Beside Mr. Boucfcault sat ex-Mayor A. Oakey hall. General Sweeny, of the United States Army, occupied the vice chair, having in his immediate neighborhood Mr. Lester Wallack, Major Haverty, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Montague and Mr. Dion Boucicauit, Jr.

Midnight had toiled before the company took their places at the table, and little time was lost in disposing of the good things which were put before them. Every one leit more or less sharp set, but all were eager to reach the point where the true enjoyment of the evening was to begin.

Mr. Sullivan made the speech of welcome

to Mr. Boucleault on behalf of the committee. He referred in graceful terms to the occasion that had brought them together and assured Mr. Boucleault of the warm friendship and high esteem of the gentlemen ored in having for their guest an Irishman who had won on the world's stage a reputation enloyed by no living dramatist. Mr. Bouncault, with the skill of the true artist, had given us sketches of Irish life, full of gayety, devotion and true manhood. He had admirably illustrated the poets aphorism:—

The rank is but the guinen's stamp.
The man's the gowd for a' that.

When the appliance which greeted the Presi-tent's remarks had subsided Mr. Boucicault, who was evidently touched by the hearty and kindly welcome which had been extended him, rose and

replied :- MR. BOUCICAULT'S SPEECH. MR. ROUGLEAGHT'S SPERCH.

I am more accustomed to manufacture speeches for other persons to utter than such as are sultable to my own hips on such occasions as this. You are aware that in countries where generous wines are produced the finest are always exported and the poorest are kept for home consumption. This the produced the finest are always exported and the poorest are kept for home consumption. This may illustrate the reason for my poverty of speech it has always appeared to me that an after-ainner or after-sup er educion should resemble one of those exquisite educes composed of flowers which we see in the florists' wholows on Broadway. I received one of these wonderful structures this asternoon, it was indescribable. Its persume, in which various essences were commingied, flied all the room, its colors were clended in gorgeous and extravagant but artistic concision. I thought perhaps that inside I should find some charming indication of what it meant. I took it to pieces, and inside I found—nothing stail I twas an element skeleton of what it meant. I took it to pieces, and inside I found—nothing at all I twas an element in the period wife. And it now occurs to me that it forms a period emolem of what an after-supper speech ought to be. Alas! I am no florist, I were I would fill this room with the periume of my feelings, but there is one compinient you have paid me which my conscience obuges me in part to disclaim. When I made my arist attempt to write an Irish drama—it was "the Collern bawn"—I had no idea, no design wastever, of reforming the stage Irishman. I do not know that I perceived at that time the deformity which existed on the stage in the shape of the Irishman as heretolore represented. I wrote out of my inner consciousness. reforming the stage Irishman. I do not know that I perceived at that time the deformity which existed on the stage in the shape of the Irishman as heretolore represented. I wrote out of my inner consciousness, without design and desirous only of making an interesting and effective piay. The first minimation I received that my work had any other goodness in it was suggested to me by the late. Duke of Leinster, who, taking me by the hand, after seeing "the Colleen Bawn," thanked me for the good service that piay was doing to Irishd and the Irish people, then, and not till then, I conceived the idea of writing a series of playe, with the design of doing what you have told ne to-night I have succeeded in effecting. Gentiemen, I have remarked on a inte occasion that three things are required to constitute a success—an author to write, actors to efficiently represent and, more than all, an laterligent and hearty andience to appreciate. The last is not the least important element. You represent a much larger part in the effort you recognize than you may give yourselves credition. If you could understand how much you have not large to appreciate the consultive the object and end we all have in view, you would better be able to measure the extent of my graditude.

When Mr. Boucleauit had finished his address the glance of the President wandered about the

the glance of the President wandered about the board, and at last settling on ex-Mayor Hall, it origintened up, and his eyes twinkled with satisfaction as they rested on the man for

board, and at last settling on ex-Mayor Hall, it originened up, and his eyes twickled with satisfaction as they rested on the man for the occasion. Every one knew that Mr. Hall had a good speech or two somewhere about him, and when the flat of the President wentforth he rose like a man who knew he had a duty to perform, and was resolved to go through with it. He spoke substantially as sollows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN—"Sep to Cerberus" is a phrase historical. But this is a sop to Tatters. Soo, by the way is the primary of supper. The English language never auded a superiarize to see the original. Dun't think, nowever, i intimate a descent for fatters from Cerberus, although facility descensies Aperil. There are too many dissimilarities between these dogs. Cerberus took his supper hot—very hot. Tatters, I observe, takes as cold. Tatters is not a dry dog, whereas Cerberus had to drink "Styx." Cerberus leved near the Sulphur Springs. Reace our name for the Sharon Springs—vulgar or classical, as you please, "Charon." Tatters is no apouter. He is known by his bite and not by his bark. Empire will do very well; for it you let Tatters alone and aucorked him he would clean out a man's system entirely. No! latters is rather descended from the good dog of University of the Spring. Texters was the ology was in two words—pinck and love. Increase a difference however, observable, the dog of University in the archest lines as a Swedenborghan; whose theology was in two words—pinck and love. Increase a difference however, observable, the dog of University like a crabbed lunge, but Tatters wins theology was in two words—pinck and love. Increase of all loreign and nome stage traditions, a master of all loreign and nome stage traditions, a master of all loreign and nome stage traditions, a master of all loreign and nome stage traditions, a master of all loreign and nome stage traditions, a master of all loreign and nome stage traditions, a master of all loreign and nome stage traditions, a master of all loreign and nome stage traditions, a

A smith and the twins of Sheridan. He is a master on whose dominions the footlights never set. Because at performances in Australia (during our morning), or in London, or in this country, some one play of this master among his four hundred is always upon some stage throughout the world. This is literally true. Bouchcant in his realm, therefore, ranks with the Queen, upon whose possessions the sun never sets. When the public clamored for scenic and mechanical effect he gave them "streets of London," "Lost at Sea," "Anter Dark," But, whereas, others had diluted mechanical effect with dialogue, he intensified each with the other. He has roamed the world for character. He gives us Mexico in "Jezabel," India in "Jessie Brown." Italy in Sextus V.," Switzerland in "Pauvrette," provincial New York in "kip," and slave Louisiana in "The Octoroon," "Ant but he is not original." Well, who does he imitate? "It imitates everybody and everything," Well, what is that but to be original? Is there anything original except "Mother Goog's Meloides " and they are said to have been translations of the luliadys of Pharoah's daughter to Moses in the bullvalses. Are the historical pictures of David, the domestic ones of Wikie and the statues of Thorwaldsen, Chantrey and Palmer original? Why did Walter Scott dare to read the border tales and the old ministrels, or Shakespeare the novels and tales and histories? Whence came his plots? Upon what does a lawyer sum up except on the evidence furnished him? What does the preacher expound input but his Bible sayings? What would the surgeon do without his knowledge of the cadaver? You at once make your own illustrations. Originality it was original before him. So was the circulation of the planers before Gallieo, or of the brood before Hunter. Originality in universal art is made up of mode of treatment. Who will challenge in this respect in dramatic art the Master of Tatters y Let him who is without all modesty in the world ding at him the first greatest play. I do not speak the language of hy

Mayor Hall's witty speech was thoroughly enjoyed, and some one remarked that he hoped now toat the lawyers had Tatters in their power that they would show some consideration for the poor brute and not reduce him to rags. O'Gorman assured that gentleman that as a member of the society for the the protection of brutes he would call Mr. Bergh's attention to the matter and have that humane gentleman take Tatters under his protection.

This explanation was deemed satisfactory and, none of the lawyers present taking any exceptions, the President requested to hear from Mr. John McKeon.

none of the lawyers present taking any exceptions, the President requested to hear from Mr. John McKeon.

MR. M'KRON'S SPEECH.

Mr. McKeon, on rising, said that when he entered this jestive hail he came as one of the audience, not in the least expectation of being caned upon to be one of the actors in the ordinant scene. He was there to assist in paying respect to the guest of the evening in rendering his number tribute to the genus of a distinguished arrist and dramatist. We are here to do honor to one who is identified with an art winch has, with scuipture, painting and music, contributed not only to the adoroment and refinement of humanity, but ever has been one of the most efficient aids of high civilization. The world is largely indebted to the stage for its noole teachings. Every rank of life owes it a debt of gratified. For myself, as one of the legal profession, I gratefully remember the advantages derived from witnessing the efforts of the artists whose intellects have given his and form to the creatures of the misser spirits of the drams. From the high of statesmen by whom nations have been swayed and from learned divines I have heard the words of acknowledgment to the value of their talents. It seems to me that I swyers and actors can claim relationship. The professions have some striking resemblance. Each of them plays from day to day different parts. They are representer which he assures; the lawyer the client whose cause he espouses, and, let me add massand states the result of all their labors. No trace can be seen of the look, the tone, the electric fire on the stage of the elder kan which he represents. But the most striking and saddest trace of resemblance is that with them perisnes the result of all their labors. No trace can be seen of the look, the tone, the electric fire on the stage of the elder kan which he are the stage of the part of main instant and fade away, leaving nothing to mark the place where they once stood. But Mr. Bouccash and the representative of nature itself, but as the lended and the ruits of his industry and talent secured to him by the law? But some of us have a particular reason for entertaining kind leelings toward Mr. Bouckcault. We who, although born on this side of the Allantic, have not forgotten that we have spring from an ancestry born and nurtured on the Green Isie, tender to your guest our gratous acknowledgments for the pictures he has painted of Irisa life. He has, as has been truly said, taken from the stage the Irisamac, his shillelsh and his disudent and thown around him a halo of poetry and romance which base applicated the hearts and won the admiration of ail. In concission I offer you a sentiment which I am sure represents the feelings of those by whom I am surrounded—"ion Bouctcault—In his hands the drama has vindicated the claims of the Irish race to a chivairic devotion to truth, to love of country and haired of oppression."

LESTER WALLACE. Mr. Wallack rose in response to a call from the President. He excused himself from making any extended speech, but desired before sitting down to pay his trioute of homage to the distinguished nest of the evening. No one, he said, knew better tuan Mr. Boucleants himself how sincerely esteemed him as an artist and a man He would simply say that Mr. Boucleault had put upon the stage a play to which the gentiemen present could bring their wives and daughters without fear that they would be shocked by any word which could give offence to the most sensitive mind. And at this time no biguer praise could be bestowed on an author.

THE LADIES.

Mr. Lyddy at this point replied to the toast of "The Ladies-God bless them," coupling the fair creatures with the name of the galant Captain terse and brilliant speech. He thought bach-elornood a mistake and an evil, sithough he confessed tearfully that he was himself walking in that benighted state, but hopefully at least that the angel destined to guide his steps into the hymeneal regions would soon appear others. The married men looked in astonish ment at the enthusiasm of his love and exchanged looks of intelligence, like decoy elephants who delight to see their fellows fall into the traps in which they were themselves snared. When Mr. Lyddy had concluded his very pleasant address Captain Montague rose up and begun by stating that it was altogether a mistake to suppose there was any connection between the gallant thought be might say as a military man and an associate of the veteran Wallack that the Horse Marines were a very useful and honoranic corps, and that if ever they should meet the enemy they would be sure to distinguish themselves. His object in rising, however, was not so much to desend the honor of the British army as to say that he knew Mr. Dion Boucleault very well, and had many personal reasons to thank him for many great kindnesses, not the least of which was theigenerous protection and encouragement afforded to him personally when he was but a mere beginner on the stage. No man in the dramatic pro-lession was more ready to help young men to advance themselves in their procession, although the contrary statement had been constantly put forward by Mr. Boucicault's enemies.

Mr. O'Gorman took the noor and said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN—There is no word of praise, of iriendship, of congratulation of my friend Dion Bouclosuli, that has been uttered this might, in which I do not hearthly concur. Never has a tribute of admiration been more fairly won nor more gracesuly worn. I have been especially pleased with the terms

MR. O'GORMAN.

of hearty affection in which Mr. Montague has so elegantly expressed his gratitude to the master of the dramatic art, who took him kindly by the hand and led blim in the first steps of an artistic career, which gives all the early promise of brilliant success. (Applause.) And yet I cannot shut my eves, for all that, to what I must regard as an unjust and unkind discrimination, which has been made in the play of the "Shangaraun," against not the least useful and meritorious character in that admirable performance. I am disinclined to attribute this unkindness to mere professional jealousy; but however that may be, I left especially gratified to find that in the demonstration of tonight the merits of this modest performer were duly remembered, and when I saw a wreath of fresh laurel placed upon his head I left that justice, though tardy, has at last been done, and that the services of the dog Tatters had at last been rewarded. (Great laughter and appiause.) I feel gratified at this, as a leflow creature, and also as a member of the society for the assertion of the rights of "poor dumb animais," of whica our worthy friend Bergh is so uncompromising a champion.

But to be serious, sit, I recognize all the services which our honered guest has projected society. In

But to eserious, sir, I recognize all the service which our honored guest has rendered society, in this play of the "shaughraun" and in the nundred other plays he has given to the public, which orm part of the beat standard dramatic hierature of our tine. He has frankly told you to-night that in writing these plays his prevailing motive was not so much to produce pictures of Irish character as to produce good acting plays. That may well be, but he did due justice to the innate tenderness and truth and fidelity and devotion of Irish peasant nature, because he was an Irishman and ne cound not nelp it. (Cheers.) Ah, sir; happy is the man who, without intending it, but in the frank and candid expression on us real thoughts, in the creations of his own penius, the representatives and images of his own nature, represents, too, the kindliest qualities and the inghest impulses of the people from which he is spring and of the dear island that was the cradle of his childhood, the home of his youth, (Great appliause.) It is thus—by "casting one's bread upon the waters;" by trosting to the force of natural sentiment and unfeitered emotion; by reely expressing what is truly left, that mind speaks to mind and heart touches neart, and generous emotions generously respond to the appear, (cheers, Bert there is one leature in the character of Con, the Shaughraun, which speaks to all true hearts, of no matter what country or race. Under the ragged cothes and ragged reputation of that Irish "ne'er do well"—that variation, who was and the product the caste who was allowed the laid where the "young masther" was held fast, do just the same thing? (Cheers, But it is not to the author of the attention endage and chivalities as even throbbed in the breast of the laid where the "young masther" was held fast, do just the same thing? (Cheers, But it is not to the author of the attention pay alone that we now the hours of pleasure that it has given by all where the "young masther" was held fast, do just her easier that it has given by a pay

The health of Mr. Gilbert was drunk with great

cheering.
Father Doolan was now requested to speak, and as the genial and kindly face of John Gilbert rose slowly up, the veteran was greeted with a heartiness that showed he had won a place in the bearts of the gentiemen present.

Mr. Glibert coserved on rising that he had listened to some reference that had been made to the veterans present. He, of course, did not accept any compument paid to that distinguished corps, of which Mr. Wallack was such a snining ornament. For himself he was only "one ripe talent of Mr. Wallack and his irlend, Mr. Montague, he could not accept any compliments which were evidently intended for them. Mr. Gilbert then expressed his sincere regret that his youth and inexperience prevented him replying in the exhaustive manner he desired to the graceful compliment that had been offered beard from, Major Haverty was lavited to say what his opinions were of the horse marines as a cavairy corps. The Major immediately stated that as a soldier he was alto

say what his opinions were of the horse marines as a cavairy corps. The Major immediately stated that as a soldier he was altogether opposed to putting cavairy in monitors. Of course they might be under there so long as they remained in smooth water, but he thought they might be made mere useful on land. As the "Shaughraum" was something of a cavairyman as shown by the brilliant manner in which he had loraged on "Squire Foley's make he would refer the matter to him.

Mr. Bouckcault, seeing Mr. John McCullough near him, said that it the question referred to Roman horsemen it ought to be referred to the worthy successor of forrest. Mr. McCullough, who was deeply engaged studying his part as Harvey Duff in view of the production of the "Shaughraum" at San Francisco, replied in a distracted manner that he considered the seimet he wore in "belle Lamar" the most fitting headdress for the horse marnes. Captain Montague, imagining that Mr. McCullough was reflecting on a distinguished corps of the British army, half rose, his hand instinctively seeking his sword, which he had fortuntely left in the green room. General Sweeny, however, pacified him by explaining that no reflection was intended on the British army. Montague was pacified in a minute and was smiling as peaceility as an angel. Taking advantance of the dust be had raised, Major Haverty executed a strategic retreat and sat ambling technical glass of champing for themselves. Dr. Burke immediately arose and said on bensil of nimesif and his prother medicos that they were willing to make themselves useful and would oblige any gentleman present by outting of a leg or an arm in the would only give the size. In the green to indust themselves useful and would oblige any gentleman present by outting of a leg or an arm in the would only give the however; but he was afraid the wisest suggist saws were but poorly appreciated by the public. He did not propose to indict himself on the gentleman present, as they did not appear to be sick. In conclusion, he wished to say tha

Mayor Bail—Do they wake live men down there?

Dr. Burke—"Oh, no; the corpse is generally dead."

This sally brought the company to their feet, and the tonst, "The Corpse, Long Life to Him," was drank with all honors.

Dr. Constantine MacGuire said that, as an Irishman, he let a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Dion Bouceault, because he had done so much to give the World correct notions of Irish life, and had done more than any other man to remove the prejudice that existed in the minds of persons who had never been in Irishand that the Irish people spent their lives going round with a short stick wairing for a head to hit. This abourd prejudice had a great part been dissipated by the efforts of Mr. Bouckcault to present the Irish character in its true colors, and for this service we were assembled here to do honor to the great dramatist, who used sis talent not allone to amuse the public, but in an nonest endeavor to elevate the Irish character.

THE LONE BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Arthur Leary rose in answer to a request that he would respond to the toast of "Ine Old Baccelors." He said that he had nothing to say in behalf of that unortunate chass, except that pernaps it was as much their misiortune as their fault. Had it not been for the array of brilliant orators and wits he saw assembled round the table he might have been tempted to say something in behalf of the class to which he occupied, it it were only by way of apology; but, under existing circumstances, he felt he had bothing to say.

Mr. Hall said he could not accept this speech as

Mr. Hall said he could not accept this speech as Mr. Hall said he could not accept this speech as O. K. If Mr. Leary would not speak for him. Mayor Hall he (Mr. Hall) would speak for him. Mayor Hall then oegan a glowing desence of bachelorhood, which was one of the happiest hits of the evening and kept the table in a roar. He put himself in Mr. Leary's place so thoroughly that the latter gentleman commonced thrumming on the table before him, while he hummed—

Ob. I'm not myself at all Molly dear.

This betteral of the left speech.

This betrayal of the lady's name gave rise to highly varied comment. The heat loast, water

was drunk with honors, was, "Mrs. Boucicault— God bless her." which was neatly responded to by Mr. Boucicault, Jr. The proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to Mr. Sul-nivan, proposed by Jerome J. Collins, in a nappy and appropriate speech. Thanks were voted by acclamation, and after a general handsnaking the company dispersed.

OBITUARY.

HON, JAMES BUFFINTON, M. C. The, Hop. James Buffinton, Representative from the First Congressional district of Massachusetts, arrived at his home, Fall River, Mass., vesterday morning, with his family, and went to the restdence of his son-in-law, where he died suddenly an hour later. He was fifty-nine years of age and had been indisposed for a long period.

The deceased was born in Fall River, Mass., on the 16th of March, in the year 1817. He received his education at the Friends College, Providence, and at an early period of his life devoted himself to industrial pursuits. He served for a time in a factory at Fall River and was noted for his application to work. He studied medicine, but never practised as a physician. Subsequent to the completion of his career in the domain of physic he left his home and went on a whaling voyage, alterward becoming engaged extensively in mercantile pursuits. His character, energy and patriotism were appreciated by his leliow citizens. They honored him by electing him Mayor of Fail River in the year 1854 and again in 1855. When the war for the Union burst upon the country in 1801 Mr. Buffinton evinced his patriotism sy an active exertion in raising troops for the public service. He went to the front in person, serving for a time as a private in one of the Fail River regiments. In the year 1867 he was appointed collector of internal revenue, He was elected to the Thirty fourth, Thirty-fifth, Tairty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-lirst, Forty-second and Forty-third Congress as a republican, receiving 12,441 votes against 2,609 given for Mr. J. M. Jay, the democratic canodate. Placed upon important Congress. went ou a whallow voyage, afterward becoming gress as a republican, receiving 12.441 votes against 2,609 given for Mr. J. M. Jay, the democratic canondate. Placed upon important Congressional committees, Mr. Buffutton devoted a large share of his time to the pressing and laborious duties which devolved upon into. Clearneaded, sagacious and eminenty practical, ms continuous and on measures which it was known he had investigated he was more consulted, perhaps, than any other member from New England. Panistaking and patient in his examination of a subject, he would come to the very rook of the matter in a clear and methodical manner. Divided between these duties and the domestic circle of his home he passed his time. His constituents always knew where to find him. He was always accessfule to them. Every question in which they were interested received his patient attention and carnest consideration, and he devoted himself personally before committees and in his seat in the house to advance every just and deensible demand which his captrict made upon him.

Mr. Buffinton served on the Committee on Mines and Mining and the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives.

A Washington despatch, under date of yesterday, 7th list, to the lightling reports as follows:—The news of the death of congressing Buffixton, of Fail River, Mass., received here this forenoon, caused the deepest sorrow among those who have known him, for many years, as an apright and conscientious legislator. It was out a few weeks ago, when speaking of the death of knew him his fathing of the Masse, incorded the deepest sorrow about the death of the Masse, received here this forenoon, caused the deepest sorrow among those who have known him, for many years, as an apright and conscientious legislator. It was out a few weeks ago, when speaking of the death of Mr. Hooper of Roston and the demise of other members of the Massechnisetts delegation, that Mr. Buffillnot said ne "did not expect to live many days, and while it would be know roble to have it recorded that he died in harness; yet h

MRS. HENRY M. FIELD.

Mrs. Henry M. Field, wile of the editor of the Evangelist, died at her residence in this city on Saturday night, after a long and painful illness. She was born in France, but resided in this country more than a quarter of a century. The circumstances which led to her coming to America were of a painful interest. Early left an orphan, she fell to the care of her grandiather, the Baron Felix Desputes, who placed her in a celebrated boarding school in Paris, where she was educated. Subsequently a desire for independence induced ner to go to England, where she became gover ness in the family of Sir Thomas Hislop and was now the Countess of Minto. Afterward she returned to France and was engaged in the family of the Duke de Prasim, where she remained till 1847. Some months after she left the family occurred that terrible event-the assassination of his wife by the Duke and his death by his own hand. The tragedy created intense (Xcitement and in the frenzy of the moment the young governess upon a frenzy of the moment the young governess upon a baseless surinise was arrested and interrogated before the Chamber of Peers. No cause was shown for the arrest and she was discharged, but as was inevitable the event was a great sorrow until at last the Rev. Frederic Monod, in whose family she was living, advised her to cross the seas and in new scenes to seek forgetiulness of the past. It was thus she came to this city, a complete stranger, to begin her life anew. She arrived in New York in the autumn of 1849, where she prayely begun her old work of teaching. This continued thi may, 1851, when she was married to the Rev. Henry M. Field, and went to reside with him at west Springfield, Mass., where he was pastor of a church. In 1854 he purchased an interest in the Econgelist newspaper and came here to reside. Springfield, Mass., where he was pastor of a church. In 1854 he purchased an interest in the Evangelist newspaper and came here to reside. During the twenty vears she lived in this city she was one of the most distinguished women of New York. She was a woman of great wit, acuteness and sense. Her conversational powers were remarkable and her reading and accomplishments complete and varied. Mrs. Field was an artist of great merit, and her crayon portraits, which were often seen on the wails of the Academy, received many encomiums. For three years she was principal of the Woman's Art School of the Cooper Union, a position which to her was a place of delight and which she only relinquished on account of the failure of her cyes. She was not only a teacher but a helper, and many ofher own country-women especially will hear of her death with preat sorrow because of her simpathy and assistance. Her house in this city was long famous or her receptions, all that was most eminent in literature and art being often gathered under her roof, while her summer nome at Stockbridge, Mass, was every season in eresort of a succession of agreeable visitors. It was at her house at Stockbridge that she was taken ill last summer, and some time after she was taken ill last summer, and some time after she was brought to this city. In Octobe, it became evident that she could not recover. And now death has come at last to end a life that was useful and teautiful.

A cable despatch from London, dated this morning, 8th inst., at the hour of five o'clock, reports Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant died yesterday, aged sixty-seven years. Sir James Hope Grant, G. C. B., one of the most distinguished officers in the British service, was the fith son of the late Francis Grant, Esq., of Kelgraston, N. B., and the brother of Sir Francis Grant. He was born in the year 1803, and entered Grant. He was born in the year 1805, and entered the army in 1826. He served with great distinction in Asia, under the command of the late Lord Saitoun in China and, subsequently, in India. He was engaged in the battle of Souraon, and had command of that famous regiment, the Ninth Lancers, during the entire time of the British campaign in the "unjanb, in 1845-40. He was present in every engagement of the war. In the year 1854 he was commissioned brevet-Colonel, During the period of the Indian mutiny of 1857-58, he served with great emiciency, was mentioned with honor in the official despatches, and at the cose of the war was created Kulght Commander of the Bath and greatly advanced in his military rank. He was rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in the year 1800, for his valuatie and galiant services when in command of the military forces of Great Britain during the war in China in that year. He was subsequently commissioned a heurenant general, and at all times enjoyed the condience of the Queen and people of Engand. Sir Hope Grant was a companion in erms of Lord Gough when the last named valuant commander attered his famous exclamation, "Magnificent Tipperary!" as he witnessed the dash of the irish regiment in driving the Sikha at Moodkie. the army in 1820. He served with great distinction

CLAUDE LOUIS MATHIET

PARIS. March 8, 1875. Claude Louis Mathieu, the distinguished astronomor, died yesterday in his ninetieth year.

ARTHUR MELPS, THE AUTHOR. LOND ON, March 8, 1875.
Arthur Helps, the author, is dead. He was born

CORONERS' CASES.

Mr. Meyer Pike, a German, eighty-eight years of age, died early yesterday morning at No. 41 Stan. ton street, from the effects of burns received three weeks ago by his nightclothes taking fire while standing too near a stove.

Mary Ellen Sheridan, a child nearly eighteen

Mary Ellen Sheridan, a child nearly eighteen months old, died at the residence of her parents No. 462 West Thirty-third street, from shock, the result of burns received on Saturony by her clothes accidentally taking fire by the igniting of some matches with which she was playing.

Mrs. Flanerly, a woman eight years of age and born in Ireland, who had ceen sick for a long time, died suddenly yesterday.

Goroner Kessier was notified to hold inquests in the above cases.

LIVINGSTONE.

HIS EXPLORATIONS AND MISSIONARY LABORS IN AFRICA-A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO MR. STANLEY.

A lecture on the explorations of Livingstone was delivered last evening by the Rev. Mr. Bidwell at the Prospect avenue Presbyterian church, Jersey City. In offering prayer he thanked God for what had been accomplished by the great explorer in the dark land where he land down his life. He also prayed that the day might soon come when the remainder of slavery will be cradicated on the eastern coast as it has been on the western coast. He rejoiced to think that the day would soon come when the Gospel would be carried to

THE VERY HEART OF AFRICA. when the heathen nations should be converted to God. Livingstone had Jealt slavery a blow that trated his subject by reference to two large maps. one of which was a copy of that used by Mr. Stanley. He remarked that starting from the porthwestern point of Airica they had to travel to the colony of Sierra Leone, a distance of 2,000 miles, before they met a single missionary station. along the coast, especially that of Kafraria, the most flourishing American missionary colony. The missions in Abyssinia had been destroyed by the war. He regretted that England did not remain in possession of that land. It would have been a good thing for the propagation of the Gos-

Dr. Livingstone was thirty-five years in Airica. excepting two years he spent in England. He was born in Giasgow, and was sent out to Africa by the London Missionary Society. He founded his first mission in the interior, seven hundred miles from Cape Colony. He married a daughter of Dr. Moffatt, who was there before him. He remained

there till his

by the Dutch farmers. He had been shipwrecked and he lost all his books and documents. About this time two English gentlemen went out to travel into the centre of Airica, and they asked

by the Dutch larmers. He had been snipwrecked and he lost all his books and decuments. About this time two English gentlemen went out to travel into the centre of Airica, and they asked him to go with them. This was in 1849. He never ceased until he reached the Zambezi, and he followed it up. He was invited by an Airican chief to go into his ferritory, where he could find as large a missionary field as he desired. When he reached the chief he found

The Slave Trador Flourishing, and he made up his mind that he mission could be established as long as the slave trade existed. He said to himsel, commerce will break it up. In trying to find an onlief lor commerce to the western coast he encountered very high mountains, and he at once lets sakabed that commerce could not climo over these mountains. He persevered, however, till he reached the eastern coast. The introduction of commerce was his sole aim in discovering the rivers, for the grand idea in his mind was to break up the slave trade. Many persons have the mistaken notion that Livingstone changed from a missionary to a great African explorer. His purpose was in pursuit of his mission. The lecturer related the meeting of Livingstone with Dr. Stearns, an American gentleman whose hospitality he shared aring the lour months of his preparation at homosy for his great journey to the interior of Africa. On this journey to the interior of Africa. On this journey to the interior of Africa. On this journey as convey of Septys, Six Camels, three buffaloes, three donkeys and two muses. The journey occupied more than three months. His men mutuited and he had to send the Septys back to the coast. Then the other men mutuited and he lost all of his animals. One of the men came back to Zanzibar and related that they had been attacked by ablow from one of the chiers. This jellow knew that unless he fabricated some story he could not get his money. The story was believed by werey one in England except.

Sir Roberts and that br. Livingstone was killed by a blow from one of the ch

pageant of the day, and its effect upon the be-

pageant of the day, and its effect upon the bewindered natives, were described with something
of dramatic effect. "Livingstone had arrived
there only sixteen days before the arrival of
THE GOOD SAMARITAN,
as Mr. Staniev truly was. He spent four months
with Livingstone at Ujil, and then returned to
the coast and afterward to America, to render
an account of his stewardship." The lecturer
next depicted Livingstone's last nours, his parting
words, his longing for rest, and the weil tried
devotion of the latibility hardves, who bore his body
to the coast, not lorgetting to cut upon a tree the
date "May 1, 1813." At the conclusion of the
lecture the choir sang "From Greenland's ley
mountains."

## SHIPPING NEWS

CCEAN STEAMERS. DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTES OF MARCH AND APRIL.

Steamer. | Sails. | Destination. | Lessing M'en U Hamburg 111 Proadway Debmark M'en U Liverpool 28 Broadway M'en St. Liverpool 28 Broadway M'en 18 Liverpool 38 Broadway M'en 18 Liverpool 38 Broadway M'en 18 Liverpool 38 Broadway M'en 18 Broadway M'en 19 Liverpool 6 Broadway M'en 19 Liverpool 18 Broadway M'en 20 Liverpool 18 B ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK-THIS DAY.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STRAM YACUFI AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELBORAPH LINE.

Steamer Baitt: (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool Pob 25 via gueenstown zith, with mate and 217 passengers to M J. ortis. Feb 28, lat 51 od, ion 23, passed an inman steamer bound east. Queenstown 20th, with males and 217 passengers to R

J. Ortis. Feb 2s, lat 21 od, lon 25, passed as Immas steamer boinniess.

J. Ortis. Feb 2s, lat 21 od, lon 25, passed as Immas steamer boinniess.

Steamer and passengers to R Lowdon.

Steamer did passengers to R Lowdon.

Steamer did passengers to R Lowdon.

Steamer did passengers to J. W. Quintard 2 Cn. Had heavy mortherly whicks all the way.

Steamer dichmond Kelley, Baltimore, with males and Dassengers to the old Domision Steamship Co.

Bark M 2 E Usann (of Yarmouth, NS, Cann, Liverpool 26 days, in ballast to 15004 & Hincken. Feb 26, lat 3 34, lon 31 30, passed through a larve quantity of field los.

Bark Tar Fratelli (Ital). Simpnetti, Gloucester, E. 69 days in ballast to Slocovich 2 Co.

Bark Dampier (Aust.) Parcie 1. Newport 36 days, in ballast to Funch, Edve 2 Co.

Bark Johannes Rod (Nor). Andersen, Marsellies 60 days, in ballast to Funch, Edve 2 Co.

Bark Johannes Rod (Nor). Andersen, Marsellies 60 days in bailast to Funch, Edve 2 Co.

Bark Johannes Rod (Nor). Andersen, Marsellies 60 days in bailast to Funch, Edve 2 Co.

Bark Johannes Rod (Nor). Andersen, Marsellies 60 days in bailast to Funch, Edve 2 Co.

Bark Louisa Claud, Colombo, Marsellies 50 days, with a Brit as ship showing signal tetrer J.Vuji in In, from Calcular Colombo, Marsellies 50 days, with hides and wool to C W Bertaux, Crossed the Equator Feb I3, in 10n 33 31; same day, 43 miles north of the quator, spoke brig C R U (Br), from Cape 3t toque for Liverpool.

Lark Goden Flees of sarbados, Armstrooz, Trinidad Fort Spain, 17 days, with sugar and molasses to if Frowbridge's ons.

Brig Athiasa, Cole, Cientusgee 18 days, with sugar to Function 10 cole, Colombo, Marsellies 60 days, with hides and wool to C W Bertaux, Crossed the Equator Feb I3, in 10n 35 31; same day, 43 miles north of the quator, spoke brig C R U (Br), from Cape 3 toque for Liverpool.

Lark Goden Flees of sarbados, Armstrooz, Trinidad Fort Spain, 17 days, with sugar and molasses to if Fourty 10 colombo, Marsellies 10 days, with

Schr Sunbeam (of Brixham), Johnson, Palermo Mays, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co; vessel to G P builey. Passed Gibraitar Jan 26.
Schr Maus, Robinson, Matanass 12 days, with sugar to order; vessel to master.

20 The reported arrival of schr Jennie F Willey, ep 2d inst, was an error.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE BOUND SOUTH.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Neptiane. Berry, Boston for New York, with midse and passengers to the Metropolitan Steamship Co. Steamer City of New Beatiord, Fish, New Bestord for New York, with midse and passengers.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fali liver for New York, with midse and passengers.

Steamer Old Colony, Newport for New York, with midse and passengers.

Steamer City of Lawrence, Revnolds, New London for New York, with midse and passengers.

Steamer Theris, Young, Townsense for New York, with midse and passengers, Bridgeport For New York, with midse and passengers, Bridgeport for New York, with midse and passengers, Bridgeport for New York, with midse and passengers.

Steamer Bridgeport, Weeks, Bridgeport for New York, with midse and passengers. with indee and nessencers.
Steamer Steamer Steamer Steamer Steamer Steamer Steamer Continental. Brown, New Haven for New York, with indee and passengers.
Steamer Traveller, Bowers, New Haven for New York, with indee and passengers.

Schr Willie Luce, Spear, Norfolk via Vineyard Haves
for New York, with corn to Rogers 2 Co.

Bark Nopewell (Br), from Hong Kong. Brig Kremtla, from Cardenas. Schr Wm Mortou (Br), from Aux Cayes, Schr Chra Leavitt, from Sagua la Grande. Vessels anchored at the South Spit outward bound -Ship Ocean King, for San Francisco. Bark Benetactor, for Shanghal.

OUR MARINE CORRESPONDENCE.

Newpost, Rl. March 7, 1875.

Pishing schr Lydia, of this port, left here on Saturday
morning, Feb 17, for the fishing ground, southeast of
Block Island, since which time nothing has been heard from her, and many are of the opinion that she has been lost with all on board. The familes of the crew came to this conclusion three days ago. Nautical men are of the opinion that they put into the breakwater at Block Island and that the northeast winds of the past week has caused the ice to drift in there and that the Lydia has caused the lee to drift in there and that the Lydia has been detained in consequence, but if this is not the case, they have probably been lost in some of the gales of the past week. The fact that the Block Island mail backet which is expected, weather per-mitting, to make three trips per week to this port, has not been able to make even one during that time, gives hope that the Lydia will be heard of. Her crow, five in number, who belong here and nave families, are Christian Peters, Geolge Dunwell, John Heath, John Johnston and Garrely Brown.

## MARITIME MISCELLANY.

Liverpoot, March 6-Ship Friedlander, from New York for San Francisco, which put into Rio Janetro, and will have to discharge, has damaged cargo. have to discharge, has damaged cargo.

Sems Sea Liox, ashore at Rockport. Mass, lies on the beach with a rock through her port blige, and is so bady damaged that It will not pay to have her repaired. She is stripped of her sails and righting and will probably he soid as she lies. Capt. Moses B Tower has her in charge and is doing all he can to save her.

Hatifax, NS. March 7—The steamer Newfoundland, which arrived last night from Newfoundland, passed through large fields of ice going and returning.

The sealing fleet will leave t Johns on the loth inst.

PROVIDENCE. March 7-The efforts on Saturday to get off the steamer What Cheer, ashore on Wickford Harbor, were unsuccessful, but were to be resumed to-day with more efficient preparations. SPOKEN.

Ship Trimonntain, Jones, from New York for Callao Feb 9, lat 7 55 S ion 34 35. Brig Bertha, from —— for Boston, March 5, Barnegat bearing NW, 20 miles.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS. Merchants, shipping agents and ship captains are

informed that by telegraphing to the HERALD London Bureau, No 46 Flect street, the arrivals at and depart-United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge and published.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

ANTWERP, March 6-Arrived, ship Cambridge, Bill, VIA Falmouth.

AMSTERDAM, March &-Arrived, brig Daisy Boynton,

Appieby, Baltimore.

BRISTOL, March 6-Arrived, bark Dolphin (Br), Trick, Charleston via Nantes: CARDIFF, March 6-Arrived, ship Peter Young (Br), Perry, Havre.
CALCUTTA, March 6-Sailed, ships Sarah Hignett, Bur-

well, and Susan Gilmore, Carver, for —.

DUBLIN, March 6—Salled. ship Imperial, Crosby, New York. I IVERPOOL, March 7-Arrived, ship Hamilton Fish,

Bryant, New York.

Sailed 6th, ship Nereus (8r), Kemp, San Francisco; barks Jas E Brett, Gibson, Havana; Jessie Goodwin(8r), Shields, do.

Moville, March 7—Arrived, steamer Caspian (8r),

Trocks, Baltimore for Liverpool.

Also arrived 7th, steamer Utopia (Br), Small New York for Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7—Arrived, steamer Manhattan

(Br), Jones, Philadelphia for Liverpool.

Snip Ringleader, Thatcher, which arrived 6th from San Francisco and Mazatian, has received orders for Off Fastnet 7th, 11:30 PM, steamer Adriatic(Br), Perry,

New York for Liverpool. RIO GRANDE-Arrived, brig Venture (Br), Palker, Rich-SHANGHAI-Arrived, bark Jas & Stone, Hallett, New-

WATERFORD, March 6-Arrived, bark Aldebaran (Ger), Svendsen, Darien.

BOSTON, March 7-Arrived, bark Horace Scudder, Failed—Steamer Johns Hopkins; ship Mary L Stone BALTIMORE, March 6—Arrived, steamers Wm 1, a cuce, Howes, Boston; Martha Stevens, Chance, No. BALTIMORE, March 9-Ariived, Name Chance, New York.

Cleared—Steamers Benj Meinder, Goslee, North Carolina; Wm Woodward, Young, New York; schrs Hattle N Fuller, Hart, Savannah; Monterey, Monsmara, North Carolina; Sailed—Brigs Alice, Rio Janeiro; Chowan, West Indies.

7th—Arrived, steamers Guillerino (Span). Echevaria, Havans; Tuckahoe, grown, Schenon, NO; Josephine Thomson, Moore, New York; Dark Paladia (Arg., Jonas, St Johns, PR.

Below—Barks Richard (Nor), Damilisan, from Liverpool; Sielpner (Swo), Olsen, from Marsellies; Fanchon (Br., Stanley, from London; schr Ethan Alien, Blake, from Maisnight. rom Matanzas. - alled—Staumer Hohenzollern (Ger), Bremen. - CHARLESTON, March 4—Arrived, ship Calcutta, Tan

rom Maunzias.

\*\*alied-Steamer Hohenzollern (Ger.), Bremen.
CHARLES-10N, March 6—Arrived, ship Calcutta, Tanton, Boston.

Salled-Steamer Pieg. Lockwood. Boston; bark Belliste (Br.), Jenkins. Liverpool.

7th—Arrived, steamer South Carolina, Nickerson, New York; sehr My Rover, Brown, do; A 41 Ireland, do.

Salled—Steamers Manhattan, New York; Sengul, Baltimore; barks Merour. Bremen; Homeward Bound, and Go Henry, Havre.

FORTIRES MONROE, March 7—Passed in for Baithmore; barks Serour. Bremen; Homeward Bound, and Go Henry, Havre.

FORTIRES MONROE, March 7—Passed in for Baithmore, barks Epi (Ans., Mancella, from Queenstown)

Home (Br.), Walson, March 1—Passed in for Baithmore, Control (Gr.), Melicer, from Rio Jamelro; Happy

Home (Br.), Wilson, Irom Demerara; Atlanta.

Passed on:—Steamer Phonician (Br.), from Baitimore for Liverpool.

GALVESTON, March 1—Salled, schr Chas E Jackson, Prench, Portsmouth, NH.

Nisw ORLEANS, March 7—Arrived, steamers Reading.

Coburn, Philadelphia; Huison, Gager, New York.

Outside, bound in—Steamer Vicksburg (Br., Thearie, from Liverpool.

Salled—Steamer New Orleans; bark D H Bills.

NORPOLK, March 5—Arrived, schrs Lizzie N Barker, Bagrer, Boston; H S Young, Grass, do

THILADELPHIA, March 6—Cleared, Steamers Alliance, Carr, Richmond; Joseph S Green, Tunnell, Nortolk; H J. Gaw, Vierson, Bat timore; brigg H B Cleaves, Cummings, Cardenas; Rayua, Munday, Sagua; schrz kmity Gurtis, Hirboitt, Matanias; Adelia Corson, God Frey, Havanat Minnensha, Myers, Richmond, Varrived, Steamers, Lancaster, Mills, Boston; Coaders, Train-Arrived, brigs Jennies Acheny, Adelia Live, Loppard, do schrs Eva C Yales, Yates, Matanias; Thomas S Smith, Hunty Larrived, Steamers Lancaster, Mills, Boston; Coaders, Privale, Steamers, Mills, Boston; Coaders, Privale, Meanners, Lancaster, Mills, Boston; Coaders, Menry Gurtis, Hirboitt, Matanias; Adelia Live, Lappard, Gostor, Privale, Steamers, Mills, Boston; Coaders, Menry Gurtis, Hirboitt, Matanias; Adelia Live, Lappard, Cardenas; HJ Holey, Mills, Carden Bletten, New York;

MISCELLANEOUS.

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